WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. II.] SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1822. [NO. 97.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY,
By BINGHAM & WHITE.

TERMS:

The subscription to the WESTERN CAROLINIAN is *Three Dollars* per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth *gratis*.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms. *** Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

☞ All letters to the editors must be *post-paid* or they will not be attended to.

Book-Binding Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of the Western section of N. Carolina and the adjoining districts of S. Carolina, that he has established the *Book-Binding Business*, in all of its various branches, in the town of Salisbury, N. C. He has taken the store formerly occupied by Wood & Krider, on Main-street, three doors E. N. E. from the Court-House.

Having devoted considerable time to acquire a competent knowledge of his business, in the city of Baltimore, the subscriber flatters himself that he will be able to execute every kind of work in his line, in a style and on terms that will give general satisfaction.

Merchants and others, can have *Blank Books* ruled and bound to any pattern, on short notice, as cheap and as well finished as any that can be brought from the North.

Old Books rebound on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders from a distance, for Binding of every description, will be faithfully attended to.

WILLIAM H. YOUNG.

Salisbury, June 8, 1821. 53

Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury and the adjacent country, that he has removed from his late residence on the north side of the Yadkin river, on the main road leading from Salem to Danville, 15 miles from Salisbury, and has taken the house formerly occupied by Capt. Ja. Krider, in town, on Main street, a few doors north of the Court-House; where he is prepared to keep a *House of Private Entertainment* for Travellers and citizens. He will at all times furnish Stabling, Fodder and Grain for Horses.

THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, Dec. 25, 1821 78

N. B. Eight or ten BOARDERS will be taken at the customary prices in town.

Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public generally, that he has taken charge of that large and commodious building, situated on the Yadkin river, at Beard's Bridge, Rowan county, N. C. where he has opened a house of private entertainment, for the accommodation of all those who may please to call on him.

J. L. VAUGHAN.

4w97

New Stage to Raleigh.

THE subscriber, who is contractor for carrying the U. States Mail between Raleigh and Salisbury, by way of Randolph, Chatham, &c. respectfully informs the public, that he has fitted up an entire NEW STAGE; which, added to other improvements that have been made, will enable him to carry PASSENGERS with as much comfort and expedition as they can be carried by any line of stages in this part of the country. The scarcity of money, the reduction in the price of produce, &c. demand a correspondent reduction in every department of life: Therefore, the subscriber has determined to reduce the rate of passage from *eight* to *six* cents per mile. Gentlemen travelling from the West to Raleigh, or by way of Raleigh to the North, are invited to try the subscriber's Stage, as he feels assured it only needs a *trial* to gain a preference.

The Stage arrives in Salisbury every Tuesday, 8 or 9 o'clock, and departs thence for Raleigh the same day at 2 o'clock; it arrives in Raleigh Friday evening, and leaves there for Salisbury on Saturday at 2 o'clock.

May 22, 1821. 50 JOHN LANE.

Baking Business.

THE subscriber having employed a competent person, will keep on hand a constant supply of

Bread and Crackers, and Cakes, of every description,

as well as the various articles usually kept in a Confectionary Store,—all of which he will dispose of on very reasonable terms.

THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, Dec. 18, 1821.——80

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, at Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, N. Carolina, a Negro Boy by the name of SIMON; dark complexion, stout made, and five feet seven or eight inches high. He speaks low when spoken to. It is supposed that he will make towards the county of Prince William, Virginia, as he was purchased in that county. I will give the above reward if the said negro is delivered to *Isaac Wilie*, Concord, Cabarrus county, or 25 dollars if secured in any jail, and information given, so that I get him again.

EVAN WILIE.

March 24, 1821 50

A LIST OF

Military Land Warrants

ISSUED to the President and Trustees of the University of North-Carolina, since the sitting of the last General Assembly.

No. of Warrant.	Original Claimants.	No. of Warrant.	Original Claimants.
665	James Ammins	843	John Needham
666	Peter Rough	844	Jesse Nettles
667	Jesse Rowell	845	Abisha Oliver
668	Jack Rock	846	Patrick O'Kelly
673	Wm. Richards	847	Leonard Parker
674	Nathaniel Harris	848	Samuel Parker
677	William Logan	849	Thomas Peavey
678	John Wonks	850	Drury Perkinson
679	Hains White	851	John Roberts
680	Moses Stearn	852	John Richardson
681	Michael Scantlin	853	Wm. Rochester
682	John M'Kean	854	Charles Stewart
695	William Clifton	855	Benj. Stedman
696	Sim. Christophers	856	James Scott
697	William Barber	857	Martin Slayers
698	Hardy Cheshire	858	William Shield
699	Arthur Arnold	859	Jesse Siddle
700	John Brevard	860	Thomas Sillard
701	Richard Ward	861	William Talton
702	Knibb Wynn	862	Andrew Vanoy
703	Peter Duncan	863	Joseph J. Wade
704	Gilbert Miller	864	James Varkize
705	William Womack	865	Elisha White
706	Right Bass	866	Thomas Walker
707	William Wynn	867	John Burges
708	Samuel M'Dowg	868	Lewis Weaver
709	Thomas Ward	881	Eli Ely
710	Thos. Warwick	882	John Edwards
711	Edward Fossett	883	James Holden
712	Abiel Andrews	884	Thomas Loyd
718	Randol Bryant	885	Thomas Tucker
719	Benj. Bennett	886	William Douglas
720	Collin Brown	887	George Harrison
721	William Boling	888	David Jones
722	John Booth	889	Hardy Ridley
723	Thos. Blackleach	890	Edmund Blount
724	Jesse Benton	891	Willis Davis
725	Job Butts	892	John Burrows
726	Christ. Brannon	893	Job Mitchell
727	William Conner	894	John Southerland
728	John Conley	895	Isaac Roberts
729	Charles Connor	896	Gabriel Ferrell
730	John Condon	897	Etheldred Bosman
731	John Darby	898	Allen Baggott
732	William Ford	899	Henry Jason
733	Thomas Hewings	900	Bartlet Moreland
734	James Hilliard	901	Robert Palmer
735	Elisha Hubbart	902	William Shepard
736	Hardy Hines	903	William Hill
737	Malcom M'Daniel	904	Larie Linch
738	Matthew Newly	905	Charles Richards
739	Ed'wd Pendleton	906	James Chambers
740	James King, sen.	907	Ezekiel Griffin
741	Hezekiah Rice	908	Nichols Edmunds
742	Anth'y. Simmons	909	Benjamin Caffield
743	Adam Sykes	910	Howell Gee
744	Philip Thomas	911	Solomon Cooper
745	William Fowmly	912	Thomas Watson
746	John Tilery	913	George Close
747	Matthew White	914	Joseph Hodges
748	Henry Wiggins	915	David Walden
749	Thomas Bullock	916	Robert Williams
750	Baxter Boland [returned & filed.]	917	Benjamin Bird
		918	Josiah Green
751	William Baker	919	Gerrard Craig
752	Robert Brewer	920	William Groves
753	Henry Coker	921	Richard Bradley
754	Dennis Dowling	922	Jno. Cheesborough
755	James Gillham	923	Robert Duncan
756	Thomas Grisurt	924	Peter Kippey
757	Jacob Moore	925	William Huel
758	Matthew Warren	926	Robert Singleton
759	Hercules Ryan	927	Jethro Lassiter
760	George Redner	928	Levi West
761	Samuel Scott	929	Henry Blurton
762	Nathaniel Weat	930	William Reark
765	Negro Brutus	931	William Kennedy
766	Negro Frederick	932	Wm. Washington
767	John Hardy	933	Daniel Wade
768	Joel Martin	934	Thomas Whitley
769	Josiah Miller	935	John Cottle
770	Thomas Hutson	936	James Piner
771	Matthew Brickel	937	William Scantlin
772	John Bagnall	938	William Turpin
773	Henry Brantley	939	William Yates
774	David Burnett	940	Joseph Hyman
775	Charles Craben	941	Isham Carns
776	Martin Cole	942	Thomas Goff
777	Cobit	943	Lewis Outlaw
778	William Haygood	944	Joseph White
779	Jeremiah Messer	945	William Elks
780	William Stenm	946	John Arnold
781	Henry Vize	947	Samuel Burrows
782	Peter Brown	948	Richard Wheabey
783	Christ. Barlow	949	William Neil
784	Moses Byrd	950	Jacob Waddle
785	James Balentine	951	John Curtis
786	Richard Cordle	952	John Low
787	William Fox	961	Matthias Briekle
788	Wm. Flemming	962	Thomas Kent
789	Black Garrick	963	James Kelton
790	Benjamin Parrick	964	Samuel W. Lewis
791	John Fowey	965	Jerome M'Mullen
792	Daniel Twigg	966	Joseph Miles
794	John Atkinson	967	John Morning
795	John Baker	968	Drury Chavous
796	Samuel Bradley	969	John Cunminger
797	John Boon	970	John Cook
798	Lewis Biddlehizer	971	Jacob Hafner
799	Joseph Beaumont	972	Isaac Cornelius
800	Joseph Cook	973	Thomas Pierson
801	John Cook	974	Richard D. Cook
802	John Campbell	975	Caleb Knox
803	David Conn	976	Robert Calf
804	Edward Cox	977	William Burley
805	Charles Coleman	978	Josiah Daws
806	Thomas Cook	979	Sam. Norsworthy
807	Aaron Davis	980	George Nicholas
808	James Dupree	981	James Roper
809	George Dixon	982	Robert Harper
810	Thomas Endless	983	Richard Martin
811	Thomas Eburn	984	Caleb Albertson
812	David Easter	985	Ebenezer Blackley
813	John Erwin	986	David Breadwell
814	William Ewell	987	Barrel Davis
815	Joshua Fenton	988	Thomas Little
816	Robert Griffin	989	Jeremiah Modlin
817	James Gunn	990	Michael Feaney
818	Stephen Harris of Darnall's company.	991	Richard Bond
		992	John Pilchard
819	Barrell Hughes	993	James Faddles
820	John Hart	994	Thomas Pyot
821	Stephen Harris of Sterman's comp'y.	995	William Ward
		996	Richard Lucas
822	Shadrach Howes	997	Joshua Stocks
823	Samuel Hollowell	998	William Kinkaid
824	James Hall	999	William Risk
825	Thomas Hill	1019	Armwell Herron
826	George Hill	1020	George Richards
827	Thomas Hopkins	1021	P. Harrington
828	Thomas Hicks	1022	Charles Haslip
829	Littleton Johnston	1023	John Donnelly
830	James Jennings	1024	Benjamin Dorland
831	Thomas Jeffries	1025	Breton Jones
832	Elijah Jenkins	1026	Francis Jack
833	Jacob Kittle	1027	Bryan Montague
834	Archibald Kennedy	1028	Sam. Montague
835	John Ledum	1029	Job Ward
836	John Liscombe	1030	Timothy Plumpus
837	Willis Marshall	1031	Wm. Stewart
838	Charles Mixom	1032	Jacob Owens
839	John Moore	1033	Sam. Goodman
840	Bryan Madry	1034	Wm. Gregory
841	Samuel M'Elroy	1035	David Charney
842	Joseph M'Daniel		3M87

Published by order of the General Assembly.

Notice.

THE Stock in trade of the concern of *Winslow & Huske*, will be sold at Public Auction, without reserve, at their store in the town of Fayetteville. The sale will commence on Monday, the 13th day of May next, and will so continue from day to day, until the whole of the property is disposed of.

The Stock consists of a large and general assortment of *DRY GOODS, HARD-WARE* and *CUTLERY*, an extensive assortment of *GROCERIES*, consisting of Sugars, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, a variety of Wines and Spirits, and the various other articles usually sold as such in this market.

A Boat, of 500 barrels burthen, and her materials.

There will also be Sold,

One hundred and sixty shares of Cape-Fear Bank Stock.

Fifteen shares of State Bank Stock.

Two shares of Clarendon Bridge Stock, and forty-one shares of Cape-Fear Navigation Stock.

A credit of from four to nine months will be given on the goods, and six months credit on the Bridge and Navigation Stock. The Bank Stock will be sold for cash. JOHN HUSKE,

Surviving Partner.

Fayetteville, March 20, 1822.——6t100

Lands for Sale.

200 ACRES in Surry county, lying on the waters of Turner's creek, within a mile of Huntsville, on which there is an excellent Apple Orchard—formerly the property of John Welch.

619¾ acres in Richmond county, lying in the fork of big and little mountain creek, with a good dwelling-house, out houses, a good Flour Mill, and Cotton Gin and screw, &c. formerly the property of Eli Terry.

640 acres in Montgomery county, lying on Rocky river, formerly the property of John Smith, Esq deceased.

199 acres in Randolph county, formerly owned by Wm. Brown, Esq. has a good Store House upon it, and is considered one of the best stands in the county for a retail store.

435 acres in Chatham county, lying on Rocky River, formerly the property of Henry Bray.

Half of the ferry at Allenton, and a lot belonging thereto, on Pee Dee river, formerly the property of James Allen.

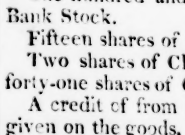
Terms and credit will be liberal. Apply (by letter, post paid) at Fayetteville, N. C. to the attornies in fact of James Thorburn, surviving copartner of Donaldson, Macmillan, & Co.

ROBERT DONALDSON,
JOHN HOGG.

Fayetteville, N. C. March 18, 1822. 97p

The High Bred and Celebrated Foal-Getter

FLORIZEL,

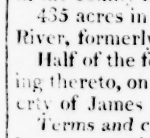


A fine sorrel, upwards of sixteen hands high, handsomely marked, of large bone and great muscular power, will stand the ensuing season at Salisbury every Friday, Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, and at Concord every Wednesday and Thursday, except when shewn at public places; unavoidable accidents excepted. He will be let to mares at the moderate price of twelve dollars the season, which may be discharged by ten dollars, at any time within the season; six dollars the single leap, to be paid at the time of service; and fifteen dollars to insure a mare to prove with foal, &c. Florizel, as a foal-getter, is equaled by few, and excelled by no horse; which may be seen by reference to the hand bills, where the certificates are signed by a number of the most respectable citizens of Halifax, relative to his colts, and the performance of his stock, and other particulars; also his pedigree. The season to commence the 20th of March, and end the 20th of July, 1822.

WILLIAM HOWARD, and
8wt101 LEWIS SHERLEY.

The Celebrated Horse

NAPOLEON.



NOW in full health and vigor, will stand the ensuing season at my stable in Salisbury, at the moderate price of twelve dollars the season, which sum may be discharged by the payment of ten dollars, if paid at any time within the season; six dollars the single leap, to be paid when the mare is covered, with liberty of turning to the season afterwards; and fifteen dollars for insurance, which will be demanded as soon as the mare is discovered to be with foal, or the property exchanged.

The season will commence the 15th of March, and end the 1st of August. Mares sent from a distance will be kept on moderate terms. Proper care and attention will be paid, but not liable for accidents or escapes of any kind.

MICHAEL BROWN.

March 16, 1822.

DESCRIPTION.

NAPOLEON is a beautiful sorrel, sixteen hands and one inch high, of most excellent symmetry, and possesses as much power and activity as any horse on the continent; and as a Race Horse, stands unrivaled.

8w100 M. B.

Letters from the South.

THE second volume of the above work is missing. Whoever has it in possession, will oblige the owner by leaving it at Mr. Brown's store.

April 9, 1822 2w97

Santee Land for Sale.

I WILL sell low for cash, or on a long credit, by securing the payment of the interest annually, my lands on Santee River, in the parish of St. James; or I will exchange them for land in Alabama. The tract containing 860 3-6 acres, designated by a late survey thus: 530½ acres of high land, and 330 1-3 acres of river swamp, on Wadbacon island, adjoining lands of Mr. Chovines and others. This land is part of a large tract belonging to the late Capt. Du Bose, and was allotted to his daughter, M. L. McClelland, by the commissioners who divided the estate, as will more fully appear by reference to plots marked No. 1. It is deemed unnecessary to go into a minute description of this land, as whoever may wish to purchase, will, of course, examine it. I would only observe, that the fertility of Wadbacon Island, its situation within 30 miles of Charleston, and the excellence of the navigation from thence to the city, will always make it a desirable possession.

JNO. McCLELLAND.

Salisbury, March 16, 1822. 197

☞ The editors of the *Charleston Courier* and the *Columbia Telescope*, will please to insert the above once a week for four weeks, and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

Loosshatchey Lands

FOR SALE, in West Tennessee, near the Chickasaw Bluff....Viz: 5,660 acres, held by grant to John M'Knitt Alexander, dated 14th of July, 1788, No. 21; about eight miles east of the Mississippi River, and twenty-five miles above the Bluff. This tract is divided into 4 sections.

800 acres, being a late entry on a warrant in the name of said Alexander; lying in 11th district, range 3d, section 7th; about thirty miles north of east from the Bluff.

Plats and descriptions of said Lands will be shown to those who wish to purchase. The lands are good, and well situated. Terms are, one-third to be paid on purchase, one-third in twelve months, and the balance in two years.—No contract will be closed before the 1st day of May, 1822. For further particulars, apply to

JOSEPH M'KNITT,
Executor of John M'Knitt Alexander, Dec'd.

January 1, 1822 [illegible]3A

Gig for Sale.

THE subscribers have in their possession for sale, a new pannel Gig, made in New-York, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

RANDOLPH & YOUNG.

Salisbury, March 18, 1822. 93

Bar Iron and Castings.

THE undersigned for the accommodation of his customers, has brought to his Furnace, seven miles and a half west of Beattie's Ford, on Catawba, a large and general assortment of BAR IRON, consisting of wagon tires, plough-moulds, axe-bars, &c. &c. The Furnace being in blast and forge in operation, he expects to keep up at said Furnace a constant supply of bar iron and castings. Corn, flour, and bacon, (as much as wanted,) will be received in payment at a fair price. J. GRAHAM.

February 25, 1822.——6w91p

Sale of Lands.

THE following tracts of land will be sold, to satisfy the taxes due on them for 1820, on the third Monday of April next, at the Court-House in Salisbury, viz:

190 acres, belonging to Allen Cook: tax, $1 01.

161 do. belonging to Thomas Pollard: tax, $00 59.

196 do. belonging to Julius Daniel: tax, $1 05.

JOHN BEARD, *former Sheriff.*

Salisbury, March 2, 1822.——6w91

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the former firm of Samuel W. Lindsay & Co. and those indebted to Samuel Lindsay alone, must make payment to the subscribers, and no other person; as all the right and title of Samuel W. Lindsay to the bonds, accounts, goods, lands, &c. has been assigned and transferred to us the subscribers, for purposes therein mentioned.

ANDREW LINDSAY,
JOHN LINDSAY.

March 20th, 1822.——4w

NOTICE.

THAT these few lines are to inform the public, that I, Thomas Jinkins, the son of Charles Jinkins, take this method of inquiring for my brother, William Jinkins, and sister Mary Jinkins, hoping these few lines may find them, and send me a letter to Salem Post-Office, as I cannot tell which way to start to hunt for them. If any person will inform me where they live, I will take it a piece of kindness; and please, gentlemen, if you should hear from either of them, direct me a letter to Salem Post-Office in Stokes county, in North-Carolina. From me,

Thomas Jinkins.

April 3d, 1822.——3w98p

Five Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 7th inst. *James M. Russel*, an indented apprentice. He is about 18 years old, 6 feet high, dark eyes, dark hair, and stout made. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver said apprentice to the subscriber, living in Cabarrus county. All persons are forewarned from harboring said apprentice under the penalty of the law. JACOB COLEMAN.

March 16, 1822. 196p

State of North-Carolina,

WILKES COUNTY

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1822.....George Parks, & Co. vs. James Gray.....Original Attachment. Summons Jesse Allison as Garnishee. It appearing to the court, that James Gray, the defendant in this case, resides in another state, it is ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, for the defendant to appear at the next court to be held for said county, on the fifth Monday in April next, and replevy, plead to issue, or demur, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against him.

A copy from the minutes.

***A R. MARTIN, C. W. C. C.

For Sale,

AT the dwelling house of Jacob Bennings, (Codrile Creek, Rowan county,) one valuable young horse, 3 years old this spring; a number of horned cattle, sheep and hogs; one wagon, bindgeers and [illegible]; two copper stills, one of the capacity of 120, and the other 75 gallons; one large boiler, with a number of tubs; and a variety of other articles. Also, 260 acres of land, of a good quality, being the southern part of the tract whereon said Bennings now lives. Any of the above property may be purchased at private sale, by applying to the subscriber any time before the 23d instant, on which day the residue will be exposed to public sale at said Bennings. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock; where due attendance and a reasonable credit will be given, by

Hugh Braly.

April 1, 1822. 2wt97

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to that part of the estate of *William Brittain*, of Chesterfield county, Virginia, who died about the year of 1776, which was devised, during her life, to his daughter Jemima Branch, and after her death the remainder to her children, are hereby notified that I have taken out Letters of Administration in the county court of Burke, with the will annexed, and will proceed to sell the estate so devised, at the dwelling house of John Parker, on Upper Creek in said county, on the ninth day of May next,—consisting of seven or eight likely young negroes,—in order to make an equal division between the legatees. All persons having any demands, are therefore requested to lay them in within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar.

M. BRITTAIN, *Adm'r.*

Morganton, March 30, 1822. 3wt97

Entertainment.

THE subscriber has taken the House lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Holton, sign of the Eagle, east of the Court House, Salisbury, N. C. where he has opened a *House of Entertainment*, for the accommodation of travellers and citizens. The house is large and commodious; the stables are convenient, and will at all times be well supplied with grain and fodder.

As the subscriber has taken pains to provide every thing necessary for the comfort and accommodation of all who may be pleased to visit his house, he hopes he will be able to give general satisfaction.

A few boarders, by the week, month, or year, will be taken on the usual terms.

JOHN HOLMES.

April 4, 1822.——8wt105

To Undertakers,

FOR the purpose of building a Male and Female Academy in Charlotte, N. C. Proposals will be received by either of the undersigned, until the last Wednesday in April next, for making and delivering at the place of building, as soon as practicable, two hundred thousand well made and well burnt brick, of the usual size. Persons making proposals will say how soon they will undertake to deliver the brick.

Jason Brown,
Robert L. Perkins,
Wm. Davidson.

4wt99

LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Concord, N. C. April 1, 1822.

ALEXANDER ABIJAH, Alexander Stephen, Allen John, Alexander Benjamin, Allison Sarah, Barnet Thomas, Baker Joseph, Buie William, Baker Sarah, Brown Hiram, Craton William, Corzine Samuel, Cruse Jacob, Doland Henry, Fink Philip, Furr John, sen. Grady Josiah, Garmon John, Gillam William, Esq. Hunycut Levi, Hunt Thompson, Harris Charles, Dr. Harris Alfred, Hall Morgan, Hall Robert, Houston Joseph, Honycut Reuben, Johnson Cyrus, Jamison Wm. Lipe George, Means William, Esq. Mason Thomas, M'Ree Richard, Morse William, Morgan M. Washington Morris John, M'Micken Michael, Milcher Christopher, M'Curdy Matilda, Wilster John, Misenhimer John, Purvians David, Propes Daniel, Purvians Jane, Pharr N. Henry, Rogers Israel, Reed John, jr. Reed Charity, Reed Patrick, Robison John, (Hatter) Ross John, Irssel Alexander, Staugh Martin, Strecker Daniel, Saylor Daniel, Wiggins Hardy, White Samuel, White Mary, Wear James, Wallace William, Williams Robert, Zane Andrew.

3wt98 D. STORKE, *A. P. M.*

List of Letters remaining in the Post-Office at Charlotte, N. C. on the 1st day of April, 1822.

THOMAS ALEXANDER, Abraham Anderson, Jane F. Alexander, James Alexander, Susanah Alexander, Phenis Alexander, John Brown, Stephen Blen, Sylvester Beach 2, James Belk, William Blackstocks, Andrew Berry, Mary Ann Black, Adams Brown, John Black, William Bigham, Lucius B. Bradley, Caleb Cappes, Dr. Collins, James L. Cathcart, Jonas Cohen, James Cawley 2, John Crowell, James D. Crage, Thomas Cawley 2, Wm. P. Clark 2, Richard Colter 2, Col. Wm. W. Davis 5, James Dunkins, Esq. 2, Eliza Dowling 2, Lewis Dunkins 2, Thos. Ferrier 2, Joseph Flinn, Ezekiel Graham, Lyrase Gurly, Willis Gibbs, Rev. Isaac Greer, John Hill, Samuel Hammer, Johnathan Hamilton, Wm. Hargrove, Thomas Harrison, Alexander Henderson, John Harris, Thomas Houston, David Hutchison, Lewis Harvey, Daniel N. Hill, Edward Harris, John Hall, Caleb Irwin, Col. David Kerr, Allison Knox, Jane Knox, John Lawson, Elizabeth Locke, Henry Lewis, Rev. R. H. Morrison 2, Walter Martin, Guy Maxwell, Catharine M'Kay, John M'Murry, James Mason, Louisa A. Morrison 2, Roderick M'Leody, Angus M'Kenzie, William Matthews, John M'Clellah, James Nowlan, John Norris, Joseph Ormand, Louisa P. Osborn, Dr. Franklin Osborn, Joseph or Silas Orr, Aaron Perry, John Parks, James Pope, Wm. Parks, Capt. B. Parks, Robert T. Plunkett, John L. Porter, Wm. A. Riley, Alexander Rice, Charles Reynolds, Mary Stancil, Ananias Sugg, John Sumner, Robert Simpson, James Smith, Robert Sensing, Master or Secretary of the Phalnx Lodge, Elam Thomas, James Terrence 2, John Varner 2, George Wilson, Wm. Brice, Thomas Walker, Archibald Walker, John Wilson, Esq. Upton Williamson, Catherine G. Wilson.

4w98 *Wm. Smith, P. M.*

Legislature N. Carolina.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

DEBATE ON THE

CONVENTION QUESTION.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—DEC. 1821.

[*Conclusion of Mr. Leak's Speech.*]

But it is also stated that in the representation for Congress the black population is taken into consideration.—This is certainly true; but I will ask the gentlemen that advanced this, whether it was done from motives of equity, or motives of policy? whether it was done from a conscientious belief that they were entitled to representation, or from a knowledge that the Southern States would not enter into a compact, would not enter into a political union, without some guarantee of this species of property? If, then, this is quoted as a precedent upholding the principle of mixed representation, I answer that that precedent had its origin in necessity; that it was founded, not upon political right, but rather political expediency; that had we not had that provision in our Constitution, that that species of property, then held as valuable, and in which our wealth mostly consisted, would ere this have been loaded with excise upon excise, to such a degree as would have rendered them a burden on our shoulders. In this light do I view that clause, as a *sine qua non* condition, as a kind of compromise between the Northern and Southern States.

I do not wish here to be understood as disapproving of that principle in the federal government, for the situation of the times rendered it indispensable—but I do not wish it quoted as a principle upon which we are to build our political tenets of right or wrong, unless it undergoes this explanation. It is rather an appeal to our interest than to our judgment; it is an indirect attack upon that part of our political rampart which of all others is most vulnerable, viz. our avarice.

But for the respect I have for the opinion I entertain of the gentlemen of the opposition, which compels me to bow with implicit confidence to their superior talents, we will see how that affects the matter under discussion. We will see whether, in point of federal numbers, or any other calculation, if the scale does not preponderate to the West.

The federal population of this State is 551,007, which, if we divide by the same number of representatives, 186 will give 2962, which, if we then divide into the federal population of each county, will give the following result:

Anson 3, Ashe 1, Buncombe 3, Burke 4, Beaufort 2, Bladen 2, Bertie 2, Brunswick 1, Camden 1, Cumberland 3, Currituck 2, Carteret 1, Columbus 1, Chatham 3, Chowan 1, Craven 3, Cabarrus 2, Caswell 3, Duplin 2, Edgecomb 3, Franklin 2, Guilford 4, Granville 4, Gates 1, Greene 1, Hyde 1, Halifax 4, New-Hanover 2, Onslow 1, Orange 7, Pitt 2, Pasquotank 2, Tyrrel 1, Wayne 2, Hertford 2, Haywood 1, Iredell 3, Jones 1, Johnson 2, Lenoir 1, Lincoln 3, Person 2, Perquimons 2, Rutherford 4, Rockingham 3, Richmond 2, Randolph 3, Wilkes 3, Wake 5, Mecklenburg 4, Martin 1, Moore 2, Montgomery 2. Northampton 3, Nash 2. Robeson 2, Rowan 8, Surry 3, Stokes 4, Sampson 2, Washington 1, Warren 1.

The above table returns 151 members, and shews that the twenty-seven western counties which now have 81, are entitled to 88, and the thirty-five eastern counties which have 105, ought to have only 63. In this, as in the other table, fractional parts are omitted.

Having now sufficiently proven the inequality of representation, not only on the basis of white population, but on the principle of population and wealth; I shall next proceed to touch at a few of those points in our Constitution which, in my opinion, need amendment. This I am under the necessity of doing, having been already anticipated in some of the remarks that I wished to suggest to this committee, on this occasion, and which it is with pleasure I have seen, have been placed in a more advantageous position than I could have done myself.

It has been stated by the gentleman from Newbern, as a proof of the excellency of the Constitution, under which we live, that experience has tested its utility—that it has protected us for near half a century from convulsion without, and intestine division within—that under its fostering hand, have we arisen to almost the pinnacle of fame. This is partly true, but still it does not prove that the people of North-Carolina do not labor under any inequality in their representation; it does not prove that 2 and 2 are not 4. All this might possibly have been attained under a government more aristocratic than our own, and experience is about this day to teach us the cause of its duration; it is about to shew us, that mankind are ever more disposed to endure evils whilst evils are tolerable, than to resort to new and untried projects.

The Constitution, in the 14th section, declares, that the Senate and House of Commons shall have power to appoint the general and field officers of the militia. Of the impropriety of this section, I trust every gentleman in this House will concur with me.

Whenever any power is taken out of the hands of the people and vested in any other tribunal, it is done upon the principle that the exercise of that power would be abused by the body from whence it is taken.

Let us see how far this, then, accords with the office in point. Can any gentleman on this floor pretend to doubt, for a moment, that the people of North-Carolina are not better capable of choosing their militia officers, than the legislative body is? Can it be conjectured, that the different divisions and brigades of the militia, are not reasonably supposed to be better capable of judging of the qualification of the opposing candidates, than this Legislature is? Besides, it is one of the principles of a popular government, where the power is vested in the people, and where the people claim to themselves the privilege of exercising that power—that merit—that qualification—that private respectability should be the only passports to honor and preferment. Which, then, are most liable to disregard these requisitions, the legislative body or the people. Let a man but strut the soldier, or ape the hero, a few days, and any office which this body can bestow, will be thrown upon him. It is not that we make a wanton abuse of our authority, but it is that we have not the opportunity of judging. If you want a stronger proof of this abuse, turn your eyes to the melancholy, to the degrading state of your militia.—See if you cannot recognize among its officers, some men without one ray of military science, without one claim to private respectability.

Then before you can withhold from the people the right of electing their own militia officers, you must give some additional proof of the benefits resulting from the present mode of election.

There are cases in which certain powers would be best to be lodged in the breast of this legislative body. Such, for example, as the Judiciary appointments. And this is for the best of reasons, for the people collectively are not presumed judges of their qualifications. But the question before us is one in which they are the only judges, where the different merits of the candidates is the subject of every day's discussion. If gentlemen doubt the propriety of this mode of election, I would refer them to South-Carolina for an example, to that state from which we may draw many useful lessons. There the people are trusted to elect their own officers, and they never yet have abused that trust. To such a pride is military discipline carried in that State, that men of the greatest wealth and highest respectability seek even subaltern commands.

The next question to which I would call the attention of this committee is the appointment of Judges. The 13th article of the Constitution declares, that the General Assembly, by joint ballot of both Houses, shall appoint Judges of the Supreme Courts of Law and Equity. My objection to this section is not the mode of appointment, for I have before said that is and ought to be vested in this legislative body; but it is the difficulty of removing them from office in case of inability, or any other sufficient cause. I confess that I here recommend the innovation of an important principle; and I wish that my experience enabled me to speak with greater certainty. But when we want experience we have to apply to precedent; we look to see if others have ever realized the evils which we strongly anticipate. In looking over the Constitutions of the different States, we find that Vermont has not only gone so far as to declare that no Judge should retain his office after having attained the age of 70 years, but she has declared that no Sheriff should; considering that some limited time should be placed, at which it is reasonable enough to suppose that they are incapable of discharging the duties of the office. Kentucky can tell you in the 3d section of the 4th article of her Constitution, that in her State the Judges hold their offices, as in ours, during good behavior; but that they, for any reasonable cause which shall not be sufficient ground of impeachment, shall be removed from their offices by the Governor, upon the address of two-thirds of both houses. And Kentucky can also tell you that it affects not their independence.

On former occasions, the election of Chief Magistrate has been urged, and I can see no impropriety in that being left to the people. For a free and enlightened people to assemble together and deliberately choose from among their citizens some one to fill the executive chair, is at all times a crisis of republicanism truly enviable.

The President of the United States is elected by the people, and by those very men whom you refuse the right of electing their own Governor. And if I mistake not, every State in the United States, with the exception of five or six, elect their own Governors.—And are we so basely ignorant that we cannot be allowed this privilege? I trust not. It is true, it may be said that a tone has been given to that election, that renders it little more than nominal; but let it be recollected, that the fountain may be pure, although the stream may have been polluted, and no matter from what source the pollution comes, whether it fulminates from the dictatorial nod of a causus, or reverberates from the still more dangerous spirit of party, it ought not to destroy the correctness of the principle which has been bequeathed to us by our ancestors.

If none of these reasons have any influence with the gentlemen of this House; if a complete demonstration of the inequality of representation is treated by them with a sneer of indifference; if you are predetermined to close every avenue to your understanding, is no weight due to the opinion of a respectable part of your citizens? Do they come forward with an imaginary evil, saying such and such exist, without being able to prove it. No; no such thing. The very ground on which they have taken an immoveable stand, is inequality of representation; and we call upon you to prove to the contrary. Where, then, is the impropriety of recommending it to the people? Are they less enlightened, or less patriotic than those that framed the Constitution? No, I trust that the same spirit which animated that immortal Hero in the revolution, whose portrait graces our Hall, is warmly burning in the bosoms of his sons.

(Debate to be continued.)

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

CHARLESTON, APRIL 2, 1822.

By the ship *Charles & Henry*, Capt. Casdrop, arrived last evening in 48 days from Liverpool, we have our regular files of London papers to the 9th of February, and Liverpol dates to the 11th of that month. Some extracts will be found in this morning's *Courier*.

The COTTON MARKET was in a depressed state, and no improvement expected.—Uplands, of fair quality of the new crop, which were sent out in the *Charles & Henry*, sold at 8¾d.

The prospect of war between Russia and Turkey, appears to have nearly subsided. Spain is still in a state of agitation; at the last date, it is stated that the Cortes had come to the important resolution of acknowledging the independence of their South-American provinces.

Ireland is far from being tranquil—murders and robberies are very frequent; and the *White-boys*, as they are termed, assembled in great bodies, and committed the greatest enormities.—In one affray 16 of the populace were killed and wounded.

The internal situation of France, is far from being satisfactory. The arbitrary measures of the new ultra ministers, have excited great discontent in the country; and it is predicted, that if Louis does not retrace his steps, and call to his councils very different men, he will soon stand in need of the bayonets of his old friends, the Holy Alliance, to support him.

The Persian Prince, Mahomet Ali Mirza, commander of the forces which invaded Turkey, was found dead in his tent. The Persians retreated in consequence, and the Greeks are disappointed in that quarter.

The Greeks are again in possession of Athens. Constantinople is quiet. A schoolmaster, attached to the mosque of Mahomet the 2d, having been banished, the students, 2000 in number, repaired to the palace of the Mufti, and demanded his recall. They were unarmed, having only the Koran. The Grand Vizier promising to restore the master, they dispersed.

The Paris Moniteur contains a Royal ordinance, authenticating the population of France, according to the Census of 1821, at 30,465,261 souls.

Hunt, on the representation of the Ilchester Jailer, has been ordered into closer confinement.

The English papers are full of the proceedings of meetings, on the subject of agricultural distress.

The brother of Ypsilanti, has proclaimed himself Prince of Peloponnesus.

Agricultural meetings continue to be held in different counties of England to take into view the distresses of that class of His Majesty's subjects.

A violent hurricane was experienced in London on the 5th February, in which several persons were killed and maimed, by the falling of chimnies, slates, &c.

Among the items of the Coronation expences of George the 4th, is the sum of £64,000 for Jewelry! *Charleston Courier.*

LONDON, FEBRUARY 5.

His Majesty proceeded this day with the usual state, to open the session of Parliament. In the most popular days of his late Majesty, we never witnessed a greater degree of interest excited in the public mind. As early as 11 o'clock, the whole avenue leading from Carlton House to the House of Lords, was thronged beyond all precedent. The windows were filled with spectators, and every elevated spot had its temporary tenant. His Majesty reached the grand entrance to the House of Lords precisely at 2. The passages leading to his robing-room were filled with beauty and fashion, anxious to greet his approach. His Majesty's entrance to the House was announced by a discharge of artillery.

Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FEB. 5.

Opening of the Session.—The doors of the House were opened yesterday, at 12 o'clock, and soon afterwards the Peers' benches were filled by an unusually splendid assemblage of Ladies. The whole of the arrangement was under the management of Lord Gwydyr, the Lord Great Chamberlain, and was admirably managed, so as to avoid the great crowding and confusion that have been witnessed on former occasions.

Just before 2 o'clock, a salvo of artillery announced the arrival of the King; and, at 2, his majesty entered the House with his accustomed state, the Sword of State being borne by the Duke of Wellington.

His Majesty being seated upon his Throne, Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was sent to command the attendance of the House of Commons.

Shortly afterwards, the Speaker, and a great number of Members, came to the bar.

The King delivered the following Speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have the satisfaction of informing you that I continue to receive from foreign powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country.

It is impossible for me not to feel deeply interested in any event that may have a tendency to disturb the peace of Europe. My endeavors have, therefore, been directed, in conjunction with my allies, to the settlement of the differences which have unfortunately arisen between the court of St. Petersburgh and the Ottoman Porte; and I have reason to entertain hopes that these differences will be satisfactorily adjusted.

In my late visit to Ireland, I derived the most sincere gratification from the loyalty and attachment manifested by all classes of my subjects.

With this impression, it must be matter of the deepest concern to me, that a spirit of outrage which has led to daring and systematic violations of the law has arisen, and still prevails in some parts of the country.

I am determined to use all the means in my power for the protection of the persons and property of my loyal and peaceable subjects. And it will be for your immediate consideration whether the existing laws are sufficient for this purpose.

Notwithstanding this serious interruption of public tranquility, I have the satisfaction of believing that my presence in Ireland has been productive of very beneficial effects; all descriptions of my people may confidently rely upon the just and equal administration of the laws, and upon my paternal solicitude for their welfare.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

It is very gratifying to me to be able to inform you, that during the last year the Revenue has exceeded that of the year preceding, and appears to be in a course of progressive improvement.

I have directed the Estimates of the current year to be laid before you. They have been framed with every attention to economy which the circumstances of the country will permit; and it will be satisfactory to you to learn, that I have been able to make a large reduction in our Annual Expenditure, particularly in our Naval and Military Establishments.

My Lords and Gentlemen.

I have the greatest pleasure in acquainting you, that a considerable improvement has taken place in the course of the last year, in the Commerce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom, and that I can now state them to be, in their important branches, in a very flourishing condition.

I must at the same time deeply regret the depressed state of the Agricultural Interest.

The condition of an interest, so essentially connected with the prosperity of the country, will of course attract your early attention; and I have the fullest reliance on your wisdom in the consideration of this important subject.

I am persuaded, that in whatever measures you may adopt, you will bear constantly in mind, that, in the maintenance of our public credit, all the best interests of the Kingdom are equally involved; and that it is by a steady adherence to that principle that we have attained, and can alone expect to preserve, our high station amongst the nations of the world.

The Speaker and the Commons retired from the Bar.

His Majesty quitted the House with the same state as on his entrance.

The Marquis of Aylesbury, the Earl Somers, the Earl of Stradbroke, the Earl of Roden, (as an English Baron,) the Earl of Rocksavage (as Lord Newburgh,) Lord Stowell, and Lord Maryborough, were severally introduced, and took the oaths and their seats, their patents of creation having previously been read at the Table.

The House adjourned during pleasure, and resumed at 5 o'clock.

The Address was moved in the House of Lords by the Earl of Roden, seconded by Lord Walsingham. Mover and seconder in the Commons, the Hon. Mr. Clive, and Mr. Dunscombe.

Mr. Bennett gave notice that he should call for papers relative to the events which occurred at the funeral of the Queen.

The correspondence of the government and Sir Robert Wilson, in relation to his dismissal, has been called for, and the Marquis of Londonderry indicated that they would be withheld.

FEBRUARY 7.

The declaration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on Tuesday night, enables the country to see what it has to expect from Ministers.—Mr. Vansittart stated distinctly, and without disguise, "that reduction of taxation would be not only nugatory but mischievous—that the reducton of taxation, so far from affording relief, would end in disappointment; and not only would end in disappointment, but aggravate the distresses of agriculture."

FEBRUARY 9.

There is an idea, that in the event of hostilities betwixt Russia and Turkey, Sir Graham Moore will take the Turkish fleet under British protection.

A London evening paper says, "A very great demand has been made of late for the coin of this country. Monday an eminent house in the city is said to have sent to the bank for nearly a million of sovereigns, being the greatest quantity called for by any individual since their issue.

Ireland.—The outrages in Ireland are as numerous during this week as last.—There will be found in another part of our paper some account of these outrages up to the 4th. The accounts which have reached us of later disturbances, the room occupied by the parliamentary business prevents us from publishing; suffice it to say, they are of no less alarming a character than those which it has been our task to record during the last fortnight.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

House of Lords Feb. 7.—Their lordships met to-day at a quarter before three o'clock, when, after a little routine, Lord Liverpool gave notice that he should to-morrow move the suspension of standing orders.

The Marquis of Lansdowne said, he understood the object of the noble lord in so doing was to carry the bill for giving additional powers to the head of the Irish government. He had read the despatches from Marquis Wellesly, which had been laid on their lordships table, and he considered that the Marquis Wellesley only required additional military force.—He hoped that the noble earl would not propose any measure not required by the Irish government.

Lord Liverpool stated that the measures he should propose had the sanction of the Irish government, and that the despatches which he had received from that goverment warranted the adoption of them; but those despatches were of a nature that rendered it imprudent to submit them to public inspection.

Lord Ellenborough was of opinion that the yeomanry of the north and of the south would be called out, as additional military force appeared to be required.

Lord Holland thought an increase of military force necessary, but not any additional powers. He should not agree to the measure, unless he saw the despatches to which the noble lord alluded.

Lord King suggested the impropriety of voting so severe a law as the Irish insurrection act, without having before them the documents upon which such an application was grounded.

Lord Liverpool admitted the justness of the observation of the noble lord, but repeated the necessity of withholding the despatches. Ministers took the responsibility upon themselves.

The Marquis of Londonderry presented certain despatches from the Lord Lieutenent of Ireland, relative to the internal condition of that country. The noble lord regretted that he should have to bring forward the measure which he was about to propose, but severity was absolutely necessary. After adverting to the condition of the country in former times, and as they stood now, his lordship proposed the re-enactment of the insurrection act.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1822.

The resolution acknowledging the independence of the late Spanish Provinces of South-America, has passed the House of Representatives of the United States, not, strictly speaking, by a *unanimous* vote, but by one equivalent to it—there being only *one* dissentient voice. The vote was, —Yeas, 159—Nay, 1. The solitary *Nay* was attended by Mr. Robert S. Garnett, of Virginia. This decision will wear an imposing aspect in the ages of the world: and the determination of a whole nation, of ten millions of people,—will be properly respected by the nations of Europe. It recognizes the sovereignty of the *people*, in opposition to the "divine right of Kings," to maintain which is the avowed object of the "Holy League" of the European Sovereigns. This national recognition of a principle so dangerous to them, and to tyrants everywhere, will be hailed with joy by the friends of freedom all over the world: it is the act, too, of a nation against which the bayonets of the Holy Alliance cannot be turned. The God of nature has placed an insuperable barrier between them; and in spite of their wrath and their menaces, she will stand like a beacon to the nations of the earth, to light them on to freedom and to happiness.

JOHN RANDOLPH, *of Roanoke.*

This eccentric man, previous to sailing for Europe, addressed a short letter to his constituents, through the medium of the *Richmond Enquirer*. It is in his usual style,—splenetic, waspish, and containing his customary prognostications of approaching ruin, degeneracy, &c. &c.: "To all which (he says) we are rapidly approaching, under an administration, the head of which sits an *incubus* upon the state, while the lieutenants of this new mayor of the palace are already contending for the succession,"—and so on. Mr. Randolph possesses a kind of prescriptive right of *railing* and finding *fault;* and nobody minds him. His weight and influence in Congress have long since passed away. He commands attention as a speaker; but not as a statesman, or an upright politician. He acts from caprice; and jealousy frequently gives point and pungency to his remarks. Disappointment has tinged him with a species of misanthropy. Because he cannot direct, he labors with all his might to obstruct. His absence, therefore, will not be any serious loss to the country; though we think him, in some respects, a useful member. His voyage across the Atlantic, and a change of climate, may not only restore him to health, but put him in a better humor; the latter, however, is not very probable. He is a subject of comfortable reflection, truly, for all the devotees of "*single blessedness.*"

Our agricultural readers are referred to an interesting article on our fourth page, from the pen of Col. G. M. Troup, of Georgia, on the culture of cotton. It is selected from the papers of the Rowan Agricultural Society; and we flatter ourselves we shall frequently receive from the same source valuable matter for our Agricultural department.

The following is an extract of a letter from one of our Members in Congress, to his friend in Salisbury: *Washington, March* 29, 1822.

Yesterday the House of Representatives, by a vote of 186 to 1, resolved to recognize the Spanish Patriot States as free and independent. There is no doubt that the Senate will concur by a large majority. You know my sentiments on this subject, and will readily conceive that I hail this event with satisfaction, as dissolving forever the intimate ties between the continent of America and the other three quarters of the world. Many who voted for this declaration consider it as a matter of little importance, in which t is country runs no risk. That as Spain is poor and distracted in her councils, and being unable to conquer her colonies, she is of course unable to annoy us. And some have treated it as mercantile speculation. A member from Kentucky, in his speech, went into a calculation of the pecuniary advantages to be derived from our intercourse with these states. I confess I am not one of those who lightly made up my opinion upon such selfish views: Nor do I consider that we incur no danger by this measure. Although Spain is poor and divided in her councils, she has not lost her national pride; and if she should declare war, no man doubts but the British under her flag will do every thing in their power to annoy our growing and extensive commerce. But I have long reflected on this subject, and prepared my mind to meet its worst consequences. I have never lost sight of that wise expression of one of our greatest statesmen—*Peace and justice to all nations,—Entangling alliances with none.* The quotation is not exact, but conveys to you my meaning. Neither of the three other divisions of the earth is so connected, either in a geographical or political view, as to induce them to make common laws against the rest of the world. The continent of America, separated from the other quarters of the globe by two great oceans, may, if united by the common ties of neighborhood and friendly intercourse, bid defiance to all the world; and look on with calm indifference at convulsions, such as have heretofore desolated the nations of Europe. I have an American feeling, in common with all my countrymen, which repels, with indignation, that arrogance which has claimed a superiority of intellect and energy for the rest of the world: And I think the late events will enable us to exhibit our national character to the world in an interesting and imposing point of view. I could not suppress these hasty remarks, in communicating to you an event as important to the world as the Declaration of Independence in 1776.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Extraordinary.—A few weeks ago a large *Panther* was killed in York District, S. C. about one mile east of Flint Hill Church, on the road from Charlotte to the Old Nation Ford. A younger son of Mrs. Harris had gone into an adjoining wood to open out a road for a wagon which his elder brother was to drive. The dogs accompanying the young lad gave chase to some animal, but soon returned affrighted. The lad urged them on again; and following with them, saw an animal whose appearance drove him back also in terror to the house. His representation with difficulty had induced his elder brother to go with him, doubly armed, in quest of the animal. Any animal, as a dangerous foe to *man*, he could scarcely believe was to be found in the range of old and close settlements. But when conducted by his brother and dogs to the place, he no longer doubted; and with great intrepidity, being within 40 or 50 feet of it, directed a deadly shot close to his heart. He measured seven feet in length, from the nose to the end of the tail, and two feet four inches in height,—weighing 102 lbs. One of its teeth made a good charger for a gun. No damage in the neighborhood has been done by it; nor does any seem to have heard its cry for any time previous to its being killed. It is supposed by some that it had been driven from its lodge in the river bottoms or brakes by high water—and had wandered up the river to Sugar Creek, and then passed along its banks to the place where it was found. It was a great curiosity,—and many became eyewitnesses of the fact of a *Panther* being killed. Probably for half a century, one of these animals had not been heard of in this district of country.

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Another uncommon Animal.—Not more than two or three weeks after the Panther was killed, in another part of York District, another strange animal was killed. It resembles the beaver in some respects, but differs from it in other things. It was chased by dogs, and killed in a bottom near a spring branch. Its resistance and bite were very severe to the dogs. It is of a reddish brown color, and looks not much unlike a fox-squirrel, but double his size, and with scarcely any tail. None who have seen the animal know it. One gentleman, however, thinks it is a Ground-Hog. Goldsmith's description of the Agouti is the most applicable to it of any thing else in his history.

THE OLD OFFENDER.

The house of Mr. Hyam, in Charlotte, was broken open on the 27th of last month, and robbed of between 80 and 100 watches, together with other jewelry to the amount of nearly two thousand dollars. Suspicion was fixed on some negroes of the village, who, on their trial, were completely exculpated from the charge; and during the examination before the magistrate, it was ascertained that the notorious *David F. Cowan*, who had been absent from town four or five months, was at his mother's house on the night on which the robbery was committed.—Without any evidence but the bare circumstance of his being in the village, Mr. Hyam was induced to follow on his track as far as Yorkville, S.C. where the villain had disposed of part of the property, and on its being presented was immediately recognized by the owner. Suspicion was now ripened into certainty; and the sheriff, together with several gentlemen of York, in company with Mr. Hyam, followed the offender to Georgia, where he was arrested, and in his possession was found the greater part of all that was lost. We are happy to state that he is now lodged in Charlotte jail, to await his trial at the approaching court.

Murder! Murder!! A letter from N. Orleans of the 16th Feb. states the following facts:

"There has been some *fashionable* and serious fighting here. Judge Favrot and Heneud fought with *broad swords!*—The former was killed, the latter supposed to be mortally wounded.—Lawyer Christie, shot Scallan the Auctioneer, in the thigh. How much more useful, and I may say honorable, would it have been, if those men had shed their blood off Cape Antonio."

[*Phila. Gazette.*

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. *Long*, in submitting the following resolution, observed, that, notwithstanding the justness of this proposition, he was aware that it would probably meet with opposition, inasmuch as it would be attended with some little expense, if acceded to.—But he felt a degree of confidence that this House, on a little reflection, would not be disposed to reject it. By this resolution, it is proposed to revive and continue in force a law that was made, no doubt from the purest motives, for the benefit of surviving widows and orphan children of deceased soldiers, who died in the service of the late war, but now, within a very few days past, having expired, before all that it was intended for have had the benefit of it. It may be said that they ought to have applied before the law expired, as there was sufficient time.—But the situation of those unfortunate women and children are well known; they have not the advantage of the earliest information. Indeed, it was by mere accident that they ever knew any thing about the acts of Congress. Some, however, had been apprised of it through their friends or otherwise, and have applied and received the benefit of the law; others have now applied, but unfortunately too late, the law having expired. I hope it will not be the sense of the House to reject their claims, merely because they have not applied within a certain day.—We may reasonably suppose that all would have applied as soon as convenient after they knew of the law. There was one case that had come within his knowledge, and to which it had become his duty to attend to, wherein all the necessary papers had been made out but one, which was the relinquishment to the right of land, and consequently the petitioners were denied that which was intended for them by the law. If Congress should now refuse to revive the law, the prospect that has been held out to those poor women and children by this law, will not only be blasted, but the expense they have been at in preparing their papers, will be lost. He therefore hoped the resolution would be adopted.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reviving and continuing in force the law that allows half pay pensions to the widows and children of deceased soldiers of the late war.

INSPECTION OF LAND OFFICES.

On the 29th of March, Mr. Cook, from the Select Committee to whom was referred sundry communications from the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to the inspection of the western land offices, &c. made a report thereon entirely exculpating the Secretary of the Treasury, or other persons, from censure on the ground which was the subject of this inquiry, and concluding with a resolution "that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject."

Mr. Cook stated, that it was due to himself and to the committee to say, that the committee were not unanimous in agreeing to the report, and to express the views which he personally had of this subject, which he considered, in some points of view, as of great importance, he offered a counter-resolution, which he requested might accompany the report, and be laid on the table with it. After some debate on the propriety of Mr. Cook's remarks, and of his offering a counter report, Mr. Cook submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the employment of members of Congress by the Executive, or any Executive officer of the United States, in the performance of any public service, during the continuance of their membership, for which they receive compensation out of the public Treasury, is inconsistent with the independence of Congress, and in derogation of the rights of the people; and, if it be not already, ought to be prohibited.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 30.

There was yesterday introduced, by the Naval Committee in the House of Representatives, a bill for permanently fixing the Naval Peace Establishment, embracing provisions highly interesting to that branch of the public service. The bill proposes that the number and description of the principal officers shall be as follows:

One Rear Admiral;
Five Commodores;
Nineteen Captains;
Twenty-three Masters Commandant;
One hundred and forty Lieutenants, &c.

Intending to publish the whole of this bill shortly, we will not attempt to follow its details. The effect of it, we believe, will be to discharge from service a considerable number of the officers now on the Naval Establishment.—*Nat. Intel.*

Vicissitudes of Travelling.

Mr. Jno. Joseph Harrison went last year to Canada, from London, with an intention to settle, and soon after wrote to his wife to follow him. Owing to the sickness and death of a child, she did not come as soon as he expected. He fell sick, but succeeded in reaching this city, and sailed for London the middle of October, apparently in the last stages of consumption. On this voyage he quite recovered his health; and on his arrival found that his wife had sailed for Quebec, where she arrived in September, and learned he had gone to New-York. She followed him to this city, but did not reach it till fourteen days after he had sailed: destitute of friends and money, she appealed to the best feelings of some gentlemen here, who furnished her with the means to pay her passage in the Robert Edwards, to London; where she arrived in December, and found that her anxious husband had remained but one day there, having sailed for New-York. He reached this place fourteen days ago. His wife immediately made the necessary arrangements to return in the Robert Edwards, in which she arrived on Sunday night. It is understood that he is in the city, and it is hoped that this notice of their "*perils by sea and perils by land*," may meet his view.

[*New-York paper.*

The North-Carolina 74 is now fitting out at the Navy Yard in Southwark; her bowsprit was fixed yesterday, and preparation was made to step her foremast this day—her mainmast is ready, and weighs upwards of 26 tons—she is ordered round to Norfolk. [*Philadelphia paper.*

A Cat of a man.—Mr. William Morris, *ratcatcher*, died lately in London, aged 71. He happened to carry in the same basket, a poisonous repast, which he had prepared for the rats, and a piece of apple pie intended for himself. The poison accidentally insinuated itself into the pie, and he died, like Phalaris, of his own invention. We can imagine that we see a rat contemplating his fallen enemy, and exclaiming,

"De *te* fabula nar RAT ur." Who is the rat now? *Charleston Courier.*

MARRIED,

In Iredell county, on the 28th ultimo, Mr. *George Harr*, to Miss *Jane Link*.

DIED,

A short time since, in this county, *Lydia Wood*, consort of Wm. B. Wood, Esq. aged about 22.

Dry Goods, &c.

THE subscribers have lately received and offer for sale, at that eligible stand on Trion street, formerly occupied by Samuel M'Comb, Esq. a general assortment of *DRY GOODS*, among which are some of the best cloths and cassimeres, together with all other articles appertaining to gentlemen's wear,—and with which they will be accommodated on reasonable terms. Also, a very choice assortment of ladies' fancy goods, which will be sold at a short advance from cost. GRAHAM & PARKS.

Charlotte, April 8, 1822.——4wt100

Alexander Graham,

TAILOR,

TAKES this vehicle to return his grateful thanks to the citizens of Mecklenburg, and the public in general, for the liberal patronage he has received; and hopes, by his promptness and unremitted application, to merit a continuance of their favor.

Charlotte, April 8, 1822. 4wt100

William Patton,

No. 6 Craft's South Wharf, Charleston, S. C.

TENDERS his services to the planters and merchants in the western part of North-Carolina, as Factor and Commission Merchant. The facilities now afforded by Steam-Boats, in transporting produce and merchandize to and from Cheraw and Charleston, will most likely render careful agents more necessary than formerly. W. P. will buy and forward Goods to order, and sell all kinds of produce for a commission of 2½ per cent.

Through the assistance of a friend, he will, when it is required, advance reasonably on produce which the owner may wish to hold for a better market. He will also attend very particularly to the forwarding of goods from Philadelphia, New-York, &c. Persons unacquainted with him, will please refer to Mr. George Miller, Salisbury, N. C. David Reinhardt, Esq. Lincolnton, N. C. or James Patton, senior, Ashville, N. C.

6wt102

Saddlery Warehouse.

SMITH & WRIGHT

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have made an establisment in the above business at Newark, New-Jersey, eight miles from New-York, where they have constantly on hand, of their own manufacture, an extensive assortment of

Saddles and Bridles,

Of all kinds, Harness, Trunks, Whips, and Spurs —Also, Skirting Leather; Bridle and Harness do.; Hog Skins; Sheep, Calf, and Morocco do.; Saddle Trees, and Saddlery Ware, of every description. Merchants that are on to the North, and deal in the articles, will find it to their interest to call and examine. Orders will be carefully executed, and goods sent to any part of the United States. They respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Newark, March 23, 1822.—6wt102

Yadkin Navigation Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the President and Directors of the Yadkin Navigation Company have ordered the payment of the tenth instalment of ten dollars on each share of the capital stock of said Company, to be made to the Treasurer or agents of the Company, on or before the 13th day of May next. Notice is also given to all those in arrears for all or any part of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, or ninth instalments, that they make payment to the Treasurer or agents on or before the 13th of May next.

FREDERICK RANDLE, *Sec'ry.*

April 1, 1822. 4wt100

Robbery.

ON Saturday evening, the 23d ultimo, or the next evening, the shop of the subscriber was entered by taking off some weather boarding, and about eighty watches, and a quantity of jewelry, old silver and gold, together with his tools, and a quantity of watch materials, were stolen. A man by the name of *David F. Cowan*, from the circumstances of his secreting himself in Charlotte, and his extreme bad character, was suspected; pursuit was immediately made after him by the subscriber and a Mr. Fleming, Deputy Sheriff of York District, South-Carolina; who, after a tedious journey, caught the said David F. Cowan in Franklin county, Georgia, near the Court House, and found in his possession sixty-five watches, and some of the jewelry and watch materials of the subscriber, with the assistance of Mr. Fleming and some other gentlemen, brought the said Cowan to Charlotte Jail. The subscriber feels himself bound to return his sincere thanks to all the gentlemen who rendered him their assistance in detecting the said Cowan; and more particular to Mr. Fleming, who voluntarily left his business and advanced money to enable the subscriber to detect the thief and recover the property stolen. The subscriber is requested by the citizens of Charlotte to return their thanks to all the gentlemen who assisted him in regaining his property.

1w97 ISAAC HYAM.

Charlotte, N. C. April 6, 1822.

Wagon for Sale.

THE subscriber has in his possession, for sale, a large, well built wagon, which will be sold low for cash.

Thomas Holmes.

Salisbury, April 8, 1822. 3wt98

FRESH GOODS,

JUST opening and for sale, at the Store of the subscriber, viz: Blue and black Broadcloth, very cheap; do. common, various colors; Cassimeres, of different colors; black and colored Canton Crapes; Bombazettes and black Velvets; Silks, and Silk Shawls, of every description; Cambric and Robes, for ladies' dresses; Domestic Cloth, of the best quality; Hats, Bonnets, and Shoes, a complete assortment; besides numerous other articles. *Also*, Powder, shot, and lead; best gunpowder tea, and chocolate; Writing Paper and School Books, &c. &c. &c.

In addition to the above, a good supply of *GROCERIES, &c.* such as brown and loaf Sugar, Coffee, and Pepper; Copperas: Dutch and English Scythes; patent hoes; *Hard-Ware*, of various kinds; *Delf* and *China Ware*, &c. All of which will be sold very low for cash.

GEORGE MILLER.

Salisbury, April 8, 1822—96tf

FINANCIER.

THIS horough bred and first rate horse will stand at Mock's Old Field, in Rowan county, the present season, now commencing, and will be let to mares at sixteen dollars the season, payable with twelve dollars any time before the 1st of August, when the season will end; and thirty dollars to insure a mare to be in foal, the insurance to be paid if the property is changed.

Financier is a fine bay, upwards of sixteen hands high, and is one of the highest famed race horses in the United States. His blood, as will be seen by reference to the Hand-Bills, is from the most choice race horses both of England and America; and his performance on the turf of the first order. He was the horse selected to run against Sir Archey in the famous stake which was to have been run at Camden, between the horses of North and South-Carolina. Mr. Allen J. Davie was not willing to risk the reputation of Sir Archey, and refused to run the race.

A. NESBITT.

April 8, 1822.——6wt102

Notice.

I DO hereby forewarn all persons from trading for a note given by me to Allen Case, in December, 1820. The note was given twelve months after date, for the sum of 15 dollars; which note I am determined not to pay, as I did not receive value for it.

Michael Doty.

April 10, 1822. 2wt98p

State of North-Carolina.

BURKE COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1822.....John Thompson, *vs.* David Evans.....O. Att. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, David Evans, resides beyond the limits of this state; it was therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, that unless he, the said David Evans, makes his appearance at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at Morganton, on the fourth Monday in July next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, judgment will be taken for the plaintiff's demand against him.

Attest, J. ERWIN, *Clerk.*

3mt109—Price adv. $3 50.

State of North-Carolina,

SURRY COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, March term, 1822. William Burch, *vs.* Nancy Burch.....Petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case resides without the limits of the state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Surry, at the Court-House in Rockford, on the first Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise the petition will be heard exparte, and judgment awarded accordingly.

Test, J. WILLIAMS, Jr. *C. S. C.*

3mt109—Price adv. $3 50

State of North-Carolina,

SURRY COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, March term, 1822. Amos Ladd, sen. *vs.* James R. Miller..... Rec. Fa. Loquelam. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case resides without the limits of the state; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Surry, at the Court-House in Rockford, on the first Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said suit, otherwise it will be heard exparte, and judgment entered accordingly. Test, J. WILLIAMS, Jr. *C. S. C.*

6wt102—Price adv. $1 75.

Poetry.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

THE CORAL GROVE.

Deep in the wave is a Coral Grove,
Where the purple mullet, and gold-fish rove,
Where the sea-flower spreads its leaves of blue,
That never are wet with falling due,
But in bright and changeful beauty shine,
Far down in the green and glassy brine.
The floor is of sand, like the mountain drift,
And the pearl shells spangle the flinty snow;
From coral rocks the sea plants lift
Their boughs, where the tides and billows flow;
The water is calm and still below,
For the winds and waves are absent there,
And the sands are bright as the stars, that glow
In the motionless fields of upper air:
There with its waving blade of green,
The sea-flag streams through the silent water,
And the crimson leaf of the dulse is seen
To blush, like a banner bath'd in slaughter:
There with a light and easy motion,
The fan-coral sweeps thro' the clear deep sea;
And the yellow and scarlet tufts of ocean,
Are bending, like corn on the upland lea:
And life, in rare and beautiful forms,
Is sporting amid those bowers of stone,
And is safe, when the wrathful spirit of storms
Has made the top of the wave his own:
And when the ship from his fury flies,
Where the myriad voices of ocean roar,
When the wind-god frowns in the murky skies,
And demons are waiting the wreck on shore;
Then far below, in the peaceful sea,
The purple mullet, and gold-fish rove,
Where the waters murmur tranquilly,
Through the bending twigs of the coral grove.

P.

ORIGINAL.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Events of the Revolutionary War.

[CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.]

Collection of American forces to surprise Major Ferguson.....Battle at King's Mountain, and defeat and death of the latter.....Capture of a British Garrison at Colleton-Hall.

On the defeat of Gen. Gates, the surprise and complete dispersion of Gen. Sumpter's, and dispersion of Gen. M'Dowell's army, no appearance of an American corps existed to the southward of Virginia; and many of the whigs from the Carolinas and Georgia, with Gen. M'Dowell at their head, retreated to the west side of the Allegany mountains, for refuge from a pursuing foe. It was at this gloomy period of the Revolution that Col. Shelby, Col. Sevier, Col. Campbell, and Gen. M'Dowell, who had fled to their country, began to concert a plan for collecting a force and making a forced march to surprise Maj. Ferguson with his party, who had advanced up to the foot of the mountains, on the east side, and threatened to cross over and lay waste the country on that side, for their opposition to his majesty's arms.

The Americans once more, in pursuance of their plan which they had concerted on the Western Waters, began to collect on Doe river, in the edge of the mountains which separate the Eastern from the Western Waters, about the 24th of September, 1780: at which place Col. Shelby, Col. Sevier, and Col. Campbell, with their regiments, and Gen. M'Dowell, with his followers, rendezvoused. But previous to their march from Doe river, it was discovered that a certain Crawford, and one or two others, had deserted to the enemy. They proceeded, however, on their proposed route to the top of the Yellow Mountain, but here it was determined in a council of officers, as useless to attempt to surprise Maj. Ferguson; and they concluded to file off to the left, through mountains almost impassable, get in the enemy's front, and act as circumstances might enable them to do. Fortunately, on the first day after they got clear of the mountains on the east side, they fell in with Col. Cleveland, an officer of great zeal in the cause of liberty, with 400 men, who had embodied in the northern counties of North-Carolina, with a view to join any other American party that might be collected to oppose the advance of the enemy. The next day they fell in with Col. John Williams, and sundry other officers of distinction from South-Carolina, with their followers, who had also advanced with a view to join any Americans collected to oppose the enemy, having altogether about 400 men. The whole then moved on towards Gilbert town, where it was expected Ferguson's army lay. It was now discovered that the American army, thus accidentally collected without a head, was a mere confused mass, incapable of performing any great military achievement. The officers commanding regiments assembled and determined that a commanding officer was expedient; but the senior officer of the army was unpopular, and as the campaign was a volunteer scheme, it was discovered that those who had the right to command would not be chosen. It was determined to send for Gen. Morgan or Gen. Davidson, to take the command, and Gen. Charles M'Dowell proposed to undertake the mission, and actually set out in pursuit of one of those Generals. During their sitting, it was proposed that until Gen. Morgan or Gen. Davidson arrived, the officers composing that board should meet once a day and determine upon the movements of the army—this being agreed to, it was also proposed and agreed to, that Col. Campbell should be appointed officer of the day to execute the plans adopted by the commandants of regiments.

These regulations being adopted, the army marched into Gilbert town:—Ferguson had left it two or three days. The Americans pursued upon his trail, which for some distance appeared as if he intended to take shelter under the walls of Ninety Six. In order to move with greater velocity in their pursuit, the American officers spent the whole of Thursday night in selecting their best men, best horses and guns; and by day-light, on Friday morning, were ready to pursue with nine hundred and ten picked men, well armed, and mounted on good horses: the residue, about seven hundred, of weak horses and footmen, were directed to follow on as fast as possible. The Americans pursued hard on the enemy's trail all day on Friday without alighting until they arrived at the Cowpens just at dusk. Here they killed some cattle, stayed an hour and roasted some beef, then resumed their pursuit. The night was very dark; but it was discovered that Ferguson had changed his route, and that instead of Ninety Six, his object appeared to be to get in the rear of Lord Cornwallis, who lay at Charlotte, in North-Carolina, with the British Grand Army; and that his making this circuit was merely to gain time to collect his tories, who had been suffered to go to their homes before it was known that the Americans had collected to oppose him. At the Cowpens Col. Williams and his men left the army and started just after dark to go to attack 600 tories said to be collecting at Geibs's but a few miles distant from that place. The Colonel was much importuned to abandon that object, but refused. In the morning, however, just at day-light, on the army arriving at Cherokee ford of Broad river, Col. Williams with his men came up in the rear. This was a welcome sight, as from the sign on the enemy's trail, the American army had gained ground greatly upon him—and the conflict was growing to a crisis. This was Saturday morning, and at sun-rise it began to rain hard. The army, however, continued unremittingly to pursue its main object, traveled hard all day through the rain, until they got within a few miles of the enemy, where he lay encamped on King's Mountain, and where he had arrived late the evening before.

On gaining information of the position of Major Ferguson's army, the American line of battle was formed as follows: Col. Campbell's regiment, headed by himself, formed the centre column to the right; Col. Shelby's regiment, commanded by himself, formed the centre column on the left. The right wing was composed of Col. Sevier's regiment, Col. M'Dowell's regiment, Col. Winston's regiment, &c commanded by Col. Sevier in front. The left wing was composed of Col. Cleveland's regiment, Col. William's regiment, Col. Lacy's regiment, and Col. Brannun's regiment, &c. headed in front by Col. Cleveland himself.

In this order the American army advanced in four lines, until it arrived in sight of the enemy's camp on King's Mountain, at three o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday, the 7th day of October, 1780. The two centre columns then wheeled to the right and left, formed a front, marched up and attacked the enemy, while the right and left wings were marching round. The action then became general and lasted one hour and a half. The Americans had upwards of sixty killed and wounded, and they killed and took of the enemy eleven hundred and five: three hundred and seventy-five of them were left weltering in their gore on King's Mountain. Among the latter was Maj. Ferguson himself. He fell in the close of the action. About the same time Col. Williams was mortally wounded, of which he died.

The American arms from this period were successful to the end of the Revolution.

In November, 1781, Gen. Marion received information that four or five hundred Hessians in garrison at Colleton-Hall, near Monk's corner, were in a state of insurrection. He detached Col. Mayam, of the dragoons, Col. Sevier, and Col. Shelby, with a party of 800 men, to attack that post. The party was commanded by Col. Mayam. They appeared before the British garrison early on the 26th day of Nov. 1781. The Hessians had been sent to Charleston the day before, under an apprehension of their disaffection. But the British in the garrison, amounting to 150, surrendered at discretion, under the impression that the Americans had artillery. This post was six or eight miles below the enemy's grand army at Ferguson's swamp, commanded by Gen. Stewart. The detachment were all mounted, and carried the prisoners by turns through the woods on their horses, and arrived the night after, about one o'clock, at Gen. Marion's head-quarters in the swamp of Santee river, at the distance of nearly 50 miles from where the British surrendered. Gen. Stewart sent a strong detachment to regain the prisoners, but could not come up with them. The enemy's whole army retreated to Charleston two days after the reduction of the post at Colleton-Hall, and never came out again during the revolution.

AGRICULTURAL.

Hail! first of Arts, source of domestic ease;
Pride of the land, and patron of the seas.

ON THE CULTURE OF COTTON—THE ROT IN THAT PLANT.

In a letter from Col. *G. M. Troup*, of Georgia, to *Thomas Chambers*, Esqr. of Rowan; selected from the papers of the Rowan Agricultural Society.

Dublin, Laurens Co. Ga. Sept. 22, 1822.

DEAR SIR: I received your esteemed favor of the 3d inst. in which you request me to communicate "my plan in the raising and management of the cotton plant." I comply with pleasure—or rather I give my crude notions of what ought to be done, rather than what is actually done in cultivating the cotton plant. You are not to be instructed, that in the Southern country a good practical system of farming scarcely any where obtains. Our planting is conducted generally upon loose and unsettled principles, and this will probably be the state of our agriculture, until a dense and more stationary population shall give an augmented value to our lands, and make it cheaper for the farmer to improve *old* than to purchase *new*. The *modes* which prevail have nevertheless their degrees of comparison,—good, bad, indifferent. It is certain that land for cotton, as for every other seed, ought to be well prepared—that is to say, well broken and pulverized, by ploughing and harrowing, and in soils *admitting* it, by deep ploughing. The minute division of soil, and to a considerable depth, is particularly important—and it is so from the nature of the cotton plant. Besides the germination of the seed requiring every facility of access to be given to air and moisture,—the long taproot descending perpendicularly should descend unobstructed. The lateral roots, which are at first small, and delicate, should be permitted to search their way in the finely divided mould with ease and freedom.

The soil being thus prepared, it is laid off in beds or ridges, either with the hoe or plough—3 or 4 furrows thrown together with a small bar-share is a good mode—the distance between the beds depends upon the fertility of the land; and it varies from 3 to 6 feet:—In very good land at the distance of 6, the branches will interlock in ordinary seasons. The beds being prepared, open them in the centre with an instrument like a colter and drop the seed—to guard against accidents, we sow very thick—the covering should be light.

The cotton is up—in its infancy always sickly and ricketty, it soon begins to droop and die, and the Planter, who never looks at his crop with pleasure, is afraid that the survivors of these puny seedlings will hourly disappear. The pelting storm forces it from its bed—the gentle frost nips its tender leaf, and the influence of the eastern gale blasts it. The number of plants, however, is his security; and at the end of 4 or 5 weeks the roots beginning to fix themselves firmly and the third leaf to shoot, the cotton is thought to be out of danger, and the hopes of the Planter revive. This appearance is not every where the same—it has always seemed to me to be better or worse as the soil was better or worse cultivated. The roots of the young plant are too delicate to overcome the obstructions either of coherence and tenacity of soil, or others; and they perish, and of course the plant with them. In this dubious interval, the Planter runs his plough and kills the young grass as it springs; and he can do little more. But now the plant is daily growing stronger, and as soon as it acquires its 5th or 6th leaf, he begins to *cut out* with the hoe, leaving a half dozen or more stalks in a hill, and separating the hills by a distance of a foot or so. When this operation is completed throughout the crop, he can venture to thin by the *hand*; and then he reduces the number of stalks in a hill to 3 or 4. It is a good practice to throw a little earth to the cotton in *cutting* out—but in thinning by the *hand*, it is indispensable; and *ever after this time*, when your crop is worked, give it earth:—if, in a grassy season, you are obliged to take away—restore it immediately:—never give it, however, in excessive wet or excessive drought, for in either the leaves and forms fall off.

The first thinning by the hand has left 3 or 4 stalks, and these about one foot apart: you run over the crop afterwards and reduce them to one or two, always, as in distance between the beds, consulting fertility of soil. Varieties of practice obtain in this respect: We have respectable advocates of either. I advise you to be governed by your own judgment, which will realize as much to you as the best of others—it is only necessary to avoid extremes. Take care in working your cotton to regulate your operations by the stage of its growth, that you may interfere as little as possible with the horizontal roots—it is the ramification of these which contributes to the ramification of the trunk or stem, and these are multiplied by successive accumulations of earth on the former. Thus you continue to work the crop, until the grassy season having passed, it is laid by. The harvest soon follows; but before, if the growth be luxuriant and the season still favorable to vigorous vegetation, top it, say by the 10th of August. Pick the wool clean—sun it well, and the ginn will prepare it well for market. Pack with a screw—it saves labor, and what is of more importance, saves an unwholesome operation—the feeding of the ginn is sufficiently so; but for this we have no remedy.

You ask what is the cause of rust: I believe *Insect*—a very small one, discoverable most frequently under the leaf.—My opinion that rot is a constitutional disease of the plant remains unchanged—like most other plants, the cotton is liable to the attacks of both.* Having suffered little from the rot last year, I flattered myself it was passing away; but it has revisited me this season with increased severity, destroying in the proportion of one half or two thirds. Your own seed imported is equally liable to take it. The Alabama seed is not exempt; but bolling better, the loss is not so great; the quality is, however, depressed in the market about 2 cents below our own green seed. The Black Seed, or Sea-Island, is not affected by it; and from a field of mine last year, at the distance of 120 miles from the ocean, I made a very good harvest.

The Secretary of the Treasury at Washington was so good as to send me the other day two qualities of Malta cotton seed, to which I intend to give an attentive and careful trial; and he promises samples, if he can procure them, of a fine Nankin, and, as is reported to him, of a fine sky-blue cotton, the growth of the same Island. Similarity of latitude and climate promises success to this experiment; and we are prompted by every incentive of interest to pursue it. If the cotton cultivation fail us, we are undone—if we cease from our efforts to restore it, we deserve to be.

Very respectfully, dear sir, your obt. servt.

G. M. TROUP.

*In the month of June, the cotton being about 3 feet high, and forming very fast, an insect attacked the calyx, perforated the corolla, and both fell off together. Not a form escaped. It continued its destructive career for about 4 weeks, when it suddenly disappeared—so that for this period the progress of the crop was entirely suspended, and that, too, at the most productive season:—the same happened to many.

Religious.

MORGANTON BIBLE SOCIETY.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Address to the Citizens of Burke County and the adjacent counties.

Permit us, Fellow-Citizens, to invite your attention to a subject of greater interest than any which has engaged the attention of mankind since the promulgation of christianity. We mean the circulation of the Holy Scriptures through the agency of Bible Societies.

The success of these societies in which men of all parties and religious denominations become united in their efforts to distribute that heavenly treasure the Bible, appears to be the earnest of that better day when religious altercation shall finally cease, and the will of our common lord and master be done on earth as it is in heaven.

The immense progress, indeed, which Bible Societies have made within a few years, in translating and distributing the Bible among the heathen nations where the glad tidings of the Gospel were never before made known, is incalculable; and never could have been accomplished without special divine assistance.—Already has the Bible been translated into sixty-six different languages and dialects, and more than three million six hundred thousand copies of the Bible and Testament have been distributed by these societies in the short space of about seventeen years.

It is estimated, however, that ninety-seven out of every hundred of the human race are yet destitute of the holy scriptures, though at the same time we are happy to observe that the whole world appears to be preparing and prepared to give and receive them.

May we not, then, fairly indulge the pleasing idea that the day is now advancing when the everlasting gospel will be preached "to every nation, and kindred, and tongue, and people;" and when "they shall teach no more every man his neighbor, and every man his brother, saying, know the Lord," but all shall know him from the least to the greatest? When all shall feel the truth of the holy scriptures, and act accordingly? When every malice, slander, lying, and all the malignant passions of fallen man, shall no longer disturb the peace and happiness of society? When "the sun of righteousness shall rise with healing in his wings," and "his glory shall cover the heavens and the earth shall be full of his praise?"

Will you not, then, fellow-citizens, become cheerful instruments in accelerating that glorious day?—Divine providence has blessed many of you with the good things of this world, and you cannot be ungrateful for his bounty. You will not, therefore—you cannot refuse to patronize so honorable, so beneficent, so heavenly a work as is now proposed. Are you poor and do you feel yourselves unable to contribute the small amount which this charity requires? Only use a little economy. Retrench some of your needless expenses, and you will have something to devote to this work of the Lord, and draw down his blessings upon the rest. Do you wish to improve the morals and the happiness of the people? How can you do it more effectually than by inviting them to pursue the precepts of the Bible? Some of our missionaries, we know, have given it as their opinion that they have done more good by distributing the scriptures to the destitute, than by their labours in every other way.—And indeed what book could be placed in their hands containing such a complete system for the regulation of their conduct in all the walks and pursuits of life? What book presents such powerful motives to shun every vice and follow every virtue? Are you professing christians? No matter to what denomination you may belong; no matter what may be your station in the church; whether you are watchmen on the walls, or obscure members of Christ's kingdom—much is required of you. Do you profess to have an inheritance in the kingdom of God? To have partaken of the dying love of our Saviour? And will you remain inactive, while millions of our fellow creatures are destitute of the Bible, and have never heard of a Christ? Oh no! You value the Bible as your greatest treasure, and would not be deprived of all you know of it for the world's best gifts. You feel a disinterested benevolence towards all mankind, and an earnest desire that all should come to the knowledge of God as it is in Jesus; and that desire will be accompanied with corresponding exertions to promote the diffusion of this knowledge throughout the world.

Let us come forward, then, fellow-citizens and fellow-christians, with one heart and hand to the work in which we are now invited to engage. Let us forget all party names, and sectarian prejudices, and unite as a band of brethren in rallying around the standard of our common Lord. The blessing of God will be upon us even in this world, and in that which is to come we shall not lose our reward.

There is no virtue more acceptable to God, and in practice, more conducive to human happiness, than resignation to the divine will. He, who presumes to question the wisdom, the goodness, and the paternal solicitude for the felicity of man of the SUPREME BEING, is worthy of the most severe punishment. That wisdom, which is displayed in the economy of the vast system of creation—that goodness, which every page in the volume of nature exibits in language the most forcible and endearing—that paternal solicitude which the scheme of redemption and pardon so gloriously illustrates, should silence every murmur when we are chastised for the most benevolent purposes, and corrected that we may be more worthy of those unfading joys for which we are ultimately designed. This globe was not constructed for the eternal abode of an immortal soul. We should view all its comforts and all its perplexities as equally short-lived and transitory. He who uses the good things of this world without abusing them; whom prosperity cannot elate; who puts a just value upon what he possesses, and is ready to resign the blessing which he is favored with into the hands of him by him whom they were bestowed, when the requisition is made, is an object of divine complacency, and will surely receive an abundant reward. Resignation can alleviate the distresses of this life, calm its varied troubles, pour a ray of comfort to enliven the vale of tears through which our pilgrimage must be made, and cheer with consoling expectations the gloom that lowers over the pillow of death. Who then would have the hardiness to doubt the justice of the dispensations of Providence, or arraign Omniscience at the tribunal of human presumption?

That men usually grow more covetous as they grow older, does not so much proceed from the increase of their affection for wealth, as from the decrease of their inclinations for any thing beside: their regard for money continues the same, but they meet with fewer temptations to part with it; their love of pleasure is lessened by satiety, their ambition by disappointments, their prodigality by experience, and their generosity by ingratitude.

Men's opinions much oftener proceed from their actions, than their actions from their opinions: they act first, and then with great facility reconcile their principles to their conduct; for which reason we find many, whom no advantage can induce to do any thing, which appears to them wrong; but of that many, very few who can ever be convinced that any thing is wrong, from whence either pleasure or profit accrues to themselves